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12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

Trochu to Take the Offensive.

Reported Capture of Vessels Untrue.

Sortie from Belfort Repulsed.

THE EASTERN COMPLICATIONS.

Conclusion of Gortschakoff's Circular

Russia's Demand Considered Insolent.

England Wholly Unprepared for War.

ENGLAND.

Trochu Must Take the Offensive.

LONDON, November 17.—A late number of the Paris *La Temps* admitted that an offensive movement on the part of General Trochu could alone save the city.

The Reported Capture of Vessels Untrue.

The report which reached this city this morning of the capture of the German steamers Elbe and Leipsic, were erroneous. These steamers are now at Bremerhaven. The Prussian bark Hermann Heitmanns was blown up by a French frigate off the coast of Ireland yesterday. The story of the capture of the steamers probably originated from this circumstance.

A Magnificent Sortie by Trochu.

Special to the World.)

LONDON, November 17.—A special dispatch from Tours to-day says numerous reports reach that city stating that Trochu, on the 16th, made a magnificent sortie, inflicting terrific loss on the Germans, and establishing communications with General De Aurelles. The details of the fighting are very incomplete, but the substance of the reports is that the main attack was made along the roads leading through St. Cloud, Sevres and Versailles, while feints were made toward the north at St. Denis and south at Villejuif.

Movements of Von der Tann—Garibaldi's Troops Mutinous.

LONDON, November 17.—The *Moniteur* reports that the Germans under Von der Tann have withdrawn from Toury and Artenay, and that their advanced posts at the present moment are at Bazoches, Lille Pelleux, Dermigny ville, Vy and Artenayville and Poupry.

The troops under Garibaldi are violent and mutinous, and strong measures have been reported to bring them under subjection.

England Renews Her Demand for an Armistice — Indefinite Rumors of French Successes Before Paris.

LONDON, November 17.—A rumor comes from Berlin that Great Britain has renewed her demand for an armistice.

Indefinite rumors of French successes before Paris are circulating.

The French cruisers have captured many German vessels in the Baltic and North Seas. The French are elated over the rumor that the entire strength of the North Sea fleet has been captured in Jahole river.

Nantes has been made the present the source of supplies for Orleans.

As General Von der Tann falls back the forces coming to his relief are advancing rapidly from the River Youre to the Loire. Two columns have already crossed the Youne at Sens, and the Tenth Corps has struck the river at Tonnerre. Prince Frederick Charles, at last accounts, was at Troyes directing the movements.

The Scarcity of Meat in Paris.

LONDON, November 17.—A special dispatch to the *Times*, from Versailles, says that a communication from Jules Favre to Gambetta has fallen into Prussian hands, which states that fresh meat in Paris will last until to-day; then there is salt meat enough to last until to-night. The Prussian military authorities make no secret of their expectations that the city will be forced to surrender by the 1st of December. Munitions have arrived and everything is ready for bombardment, if necessary, about the time mentioned.

PRUSSIA.

German Unification.

BERLIN, November 17.—The treaty for admitting Hesse Darmstadt into the North German Confederation has been signed by all parties. The negotiations with Bavaria are in a satisfactory shape. The elections for members of the new Parliament, so far as known, have resulted as follows: Conservatives, 18; Old Liberals, 29; National Liberals, 110; Progressives, 46; Catholics, 48; others unclassified, 20.

Sortie from Belfort Repulsed.

BERLIN, November 17.—The garrison at Belfort made a sortie yesterday, but were repulsed by the Prussians. The garrison lost 200 in killed and wounded, and fifty-eight prisoners.

Spirit of the German Press.

Special to the Telegram]

BERLIN, November 17.—The newspapers of the city are manifesting silent confidence on the Russian question, and this is the cause of considerable speculation as to how far Bismarck may be a party to the demand of Russia.

The Vienna correspondent of the *National Zeitung says* Austria has determined to be the ally of England, should hostilities arise between the latter power and Russia. The Turkish Government has proposed in a note to Austria that a European Congress be called to consider the proposals of Russia.

The official *Provincial Correspondence* believes the powers will consent to modify the treaty of 1856. The press generally is conciliatory, and relies on the present peaceful attitude of the English Ministers to prevent war with Russia. The *Vossische Zeitung*, in its language, and appeals to the honor and dignity of England, giving as its opinion that England is bound to consider an infringement of the treaty a *casus belli*.

THE EASTERN QUESTION,

Conclusion of Prince Gortschakoff's Circular.

LONDON, November 17.—The following is the conclusion of the circular of Prince Gortschakoff, dated last 31st October:

"At several it tervals and under various pretexts the entrance to the straits have been opened to foreign ships of war, and that of the Black Sea to whole squadrons, the presence of which was a violation of the character of absolute neutrality ascribed to these waters in proportion as the pledges offered by the treaty grow weak, and especially the guarantee of an effective neutrality of the Black Sea, the introduction of iron-clad ships unknown and unforeseen at the conclusion of the treaty of 1856 augmented for Russia the dangers of an eventual war by increasing in considerable proportions the already evident inequality of the respective naval forces. In this state of things his Majesty, the Emperor, was obliged to ask himself, what are the rights and what the duties which accrue to Russia from those modifications in the general situation and from those infractive engagements to which he has not ceased to be scrupulously faithful, although they were conceived in a spirit of mistrust with respect to him. Upon a mature examination of this question his Imperial Majesty arrived at the following conclusions, which you are directed to bring to the knowledge of your government to which you are accredited: Our august master cannot admit in law that treaties changed in a material point by mutual and general clauses remain obligatory on those which touch the direct interests of his Empire. His Imperial Majesty cannot depend on action, which has not withstood the test of time, and he finds in Black Sea—that is, the declarations of the engagements which have not been observed in their integrity. The Emperor, confiding in the sentiments of equity of the powers of the treaty of 1856, and in the conscientiousness they have of the obligations which it prescribes, to declare that his Imperial Majesty cannot longer consider himself bound by the obligations of the treaty of March 18th and 30th March, 1856, so far as this limit has the right of sovereignty in the Black Sea; that his Majesty considers it his right and duty to give notice to his Majesty the Sultan in respect to the special convention additional to said treaty, which fixes the number and dimensions of the ships of war which the two Empires are bound to maintain, the right of maintaining in the Black Sea; that he legally gives notice of this to the Powers signing and guaranteeing the general treaty, to which this special convention constitutes an integral part; that he restores to his Majesty the Sultan full freedom of action in that in this respect as he equally reclaims his own for himself.

"In discharging this duty you will be careful to state that our august Master has in view only the security and dignity of his Empire. It is by no means the purpose of his Imperial Majesty to raise the Eastern question. Upon this point he has no other wish than the preservation of the conditions of peace. He still maintains his adhesion to the general principles of the treaty of 1856, which secured the position of Turkey in the European system. He is ready to come to an understanding with the powers who signed this arrangement, either to confirm its general stipulation or to renew them, or to substitute for them any other equitable arrangement which may be thought suitable to secure the repose of the East and European equilibrium.

"His Majesty is convinced that peace and that the equilibrium will have a stronger guarantee if they shall have been placed on a more just and solid basis than those resulting from a position which one great power could accept as a normal condition of existence. You are desired to read this dispatch to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and leave a copy with him.

[Signed] "GORTSCHAKOFF."

Demand of Russia Considered Insolent.

LONDON, November 17—All the papers here speak of the demands of Russia as insolent. England will stand firm to the treaty engagements and will not stand alone. Throughout England the preparations for defense are extensive. Gibraltar is being reprovisioned and the Government is purchasing powder in large quantities. In the event of the declaration of war, Egypt, Servia and Roumania will unite against Turkey for independence.

Conference of Ministers.

VIENNA, November 17.—Baron Von Beust was in conference with the British and Turkish Ministers on Tuesday, on the question raised by Russia.

England Wholly Unprepared for War.

LONDON, November 17.—There is intense excitement in government circles here relative to the threatening complications growing out of Russia's attempt to secure a revision of the Paris treaty. The general conviction is that English statesmanship is at fault. The country is wholly unprepared for war, and all its traditional arms are imperfect.

England Being Placed on a War Footing.

The Right Hon. Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of State for War, is hastening the armaments of the nation.

There is much excitement at the Storck Exchange, and securities of all kinds are declining. Breadstuffs are advancing correspondingly.

The crisis forms the theme of newspaper comment, and there seems to be but one opinion of the Russian demand—that it is insolent to the last degree.

The Journals on the continent take no pains to disguise their satisfaction that Great Britain and her colonies would suffer more severely in case of a war against Russia than France has suffered in her contest with Prussia. All the great powers of Europe are ready to reconsider the Paris treaty of 1856.

The Times has a strong article on the grave situation of affairs. It says if Russia puts a fleet in the Black Sea, Turkey will be able to sweep it off. If she is not, England and the other powers are bound to do so.

The English War Party in the Ascendant—"The Cause of France the Cause of Europe."

Special to the World.)

LONDON, November 17.—The peace-at-any-price party in the Cabinet find themselves unable to resist the popular demand for war against Russia, unless she recedes from her present position. Granville told Gladstone they must choose between yielding to the tide and going out of office. For a moment they have yielded. The members who oppose the position taken by Granville in his reply to Gortschakoff are Lowe, Childers, Cardwell, Bruce and Ayton. The truth is, Granville sent in the reply to Gortschakoff without consulting his colleagues, and then informed them the country was committed to his position, and he could not and would not recede from it.

The *Morning Post* says: "The cause of France has now become the cause of Europe. All neutral States are bound to assist her to obtain peace and leave her intact, or add her to continue the war in order to hold Prussia engaged while England, Austria, Italy and Turkey whip Russia into submission. Either Prussia must sign an easy peace, or France, detaining them, will show herself once more the saviour of England."

The *Standard* has a bitter attack on Russia and Prussia, who, it declares, conspired together to commit a monstrous act of perfidy and violence and an audacious defiance of public morality, introducing chaos and a series of endless wars. It proclaims that the existence of no English Ministry is worth a week's purchase that dare not give the right answer to their most insolent challenge.

Lord Napier Appointed to the Chief Command of the British Army—Turkey Calls upon the Powers to Enforce the Paris Treaty.

Special to the Herald.)

LONDON, November 17.—Lord Napier, of Magdala, is to be appointed commander in-chief of the British army. Lord Lucan, it is said, will have the command of the cavalry.

Turkey protests strongly against the action of Russia, and calls upon the Great Powers, the party to the treaty of 1856, to enforce its provisions. Rumors are afloat of a secret understanding between Russia and the Khedive, looking to the independence of Egypt.

Russia Prepared for Any Event.

LONDON, November 17.—The *Times* special correspondent at St. Petersburg, on the 12th, says: Gortschakoff's letter was presented simultaneously at London, Constantinople, Florence and Tours on Wednesday last. After he knew of the delivery of his letter to Lord Granville, Gortschakoff called in person last night at the English Embassy and off-red to show the dispatch to Sir Andrew Buchanan, explaining that he had chosen to communicate it directly with the respective courts rather than with their Representatives here to avoid all misunderstandings. The extreme reserve regarding terms of the news first became generally known to-day, the new Turkish Ambassador to the Imperial Court of the English Embassy. Comparatively few know of it even yet, and at the English clubs the opinion of the governing classes on Saturday night scarcely any one had heard of the action taken. An official Minister was questioned regarding Sa fas as I can learn Gortschakoff's demands are generally approved by the Russians, and all others are greatly excited. It is confidently believed that Austria will fight if England will in the North Sea, but the government must feel prepared for any event, or it would not have ventured on a step so bold. The Russian soldiers have been under arms for fourteen years the humiliating conditions of this treaty with accompanying outrages to that now is their time or never. They believe England will not fight. The Queen's messenger was expected on Thursday, but not at Osborne's ferly.

None of the morning papers speak of the possible collision between England and Russia. The Exchange *Gazette* alone says it is the gravest situation since the Imperial Ministries have been received by the British Embassy. Their silence is probably at a request of the Government, as the Ministers know well that England will not fight. The Queen's messenger was expected on Thursday, but not at Osborne's ferly.

Granville's Circular in England—The Feeling in Russia—A Peaceful Solution Looked for in Berlin.

LONDON, November 17.—Granville's circular is approved in very opposite quarters. Its firmness of tone has occasioned astonishment, especially among the Tories, whose organ this morning is silent. Leading Liberals are scarcely less surprised. Yesterday Gortschakoff acquiesced policy and were prepared to defend it. To-day there is no such indication. Granville has gone beyond it. There is not any public opinion will support him. Some of the diplomats say openly they can see no way out of it but war, but it is equally difficult to see how this Cabinet can go to war, and take steps leading directly to war without first obtaining the private property of the Popes, maintained from their private purses. The Pontiff recounts the sacrifices against this spoliation, which completes a frightful series of outrages on the Holy See. Should Victor Emanuel enter Rome, the Pope will depart for Malta.

Dissolution of the Austrian Chambers.

VIENNA, November 17.—In the Reichsrath the debate on the address to the Crown was closed to-day by Minister Potlog, who in his speech justified the dissolution of the Chambers.

Prussia and the Pope.

BRUSSELS, November 17.—The *Independence Belge* says Prussia will intervene in favor of the Pope.

Explosion of a Cartridge Factory.

LONDON, November 17.—An explosion occurred to-day at Kynoch's Cartridge factory, near Birmingham, and twenty-one persons were injured, some fatally.

Assassination of G. F. Train Rumored.

LYONS, November 17.—Mr. Train has been missing for several days, and there are fears of his assassination.

The Markets.

LONDON, Evening, November 17.—Consols 92¾ for Bonds quiet; 6's of '67¼; do 65's 86½; 67's 88⅝; 10-40's 89⅝. Stocks quiet; Erie 19¾; Illinois Central 98½; Great Western 31.

FRANKFORT, November 17—5-20's of 1862, 92¾.

LIVERPOOL, November 17.—Cotton flat and irregular; sales 8,000 bales uplands.

Breadstuffs—California wheat 10s 4d@11s; old western spring 9s 8d; new do 9s 11d@10s; winter 10s 3d. Flour 43s. Corn—new 30s@31s. Oats 22s.

Beef, pork and bacon unchanged. Lard 72s. Tallow 48s. Linseed oil declining.

CHINA.

Views of a Missionary of Twelve Years Experience—The Burlingame Mission, &c., &c.

BOSTON, November 17.—Rev. Mr. Baldwin, a young missionary lately returned from China, who has been laboring for twelve years, spoke at the Bromfield church, Wednesday evening, giving an account of matters connected with the Methodist mission in that country. After describing some of the difficulties attending missionary work, he said there were no converts during the first ten years, but there are now nearly two thousand active Christians, and among them many ministers and lay preachers. Many times endure untold persecutions. The Methodists have three principal mission stations, and twelve of them at Foochow, where the riots in China took upon the Burlingame mission in a different light from that in which it is viewed by most people in this country. The Mandarins wanted the treaty of 1860 to remain in force. If we had neglected also to ratify the seven according to agreement, and to accomplish this end their chief, Mr. Burlingame, went to Mr. Burlingame the mission to foreign nations, as no mandarian of the first class would accept it. He was to receive ten thousand dollars. He was instructed to make a new treaty that should be as nearly like the old one as possible.—She then went on to say she was astonished at the first reports of his speeches that came to them. He said the people of China wanted railroads, telegraphs, and all modern improvements, and offered to Americans the privilege of building the railroads, whereas such things were far from being the real wishes of the mandarins of China, and the treaty so formed in comparison with the old one, to differ only in this, that when China was ready to build railroads, etc., they should be allowed to furnish engineers, &c., for the work, but the understanding was that cases of injury to foreigners in China, that no gunboats on the China coast should exact reparation for injuries on the spot, but the foreigner injured should go home to the minister at Pekin, and help turn should receive instruction from the government before action was taken against China, excepting only cases which involved the life of foreign citizens. China construed these instructions as indications of a desire on the part of the United States speaking powers, instead of indications of magnanimity, as intended. She therefore very naturally concluded that as any injury they might do could not be punished for nearly a year, it was a most favorable opportunity to drive all foreigners from China, that no gunboats on the China coast should exact reparation for injuries on the spot, that Secretary Seward would

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1870.

THE State of Ohio is in a comfortable position financially. Although the State debt is now $9,732,078, it has been reduced only $881,504 during the past year, solely because the creditors didn't wish to be paid, even at a handsome premium, so highly do they value Ohio securities.

REPRESENTATIVE P. A. JENCKES, of Rhode Island, is in Washington, and accordingly we hear the rumor that he is to be Commissioner of Patents. This would be an excellent appointment, for besides integrity and exceptional ability, Mr. JENCKES has the peculiarly valuable experience gained in the many years he has been Chairman of the House Committee on Patents.

ELSEWHERE will be found an article detailing the progress of the movement in favor of Free Trade at any cost, inaugurated by the Chicago *Tribune*. Many, with especial opportunities for observing the course of this movement, declare their belief that the outbreak of the *Tribune* was not unpremeditated, but was the result of a careful plan, arranged some time ago. However this may be, the movement is one of the most important that American politics has known. It is so from the evident purpose of its few leaders to push their theories into power at any hazard; and while it may not be able to effect much, it is not to be despised. It is wrong, however, to couple the Civil Service Reform movement with this, for the Free Traders, in truth, care no more for that principle than they did for "enfranchisement" in Missouri, only using it as an additional cry to catch votes.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Never before as of late years have the masses of the American people been so forcibly impressed with the personal stake which they, one and all, have in the appointments to office under the General Government. Prior to the rebellion, the pressure of the national hand was hardly felt or thought of. Such was the simplicity of the conditions of our existence, and so remarkable our freedom from large cares, that scarcely a serious pulse beat in our great body of contentment and self-sufficiency. That period may be symbolized as the state of national boyhood and unreasoning unconcern. A few millions more or less of expenditures, although closely watched by the politicians, and made the objective points of oratoric bombardment before immense mass-meetings, during the excitement of a Presidential campaign, were nevertheless only theoretically appreciated by the multitude as a grievous burden, or as shameful extravagance. But since the vast cost of a gigantic war has piled upon the shoulders of the tax-payers a stupendous debt, whose constant exactions, in one form or another, none can wholly avoid, from the octogenarian just ready to step into the grave to the infant which has barely begun to square its tiny fists in the great battle of life, the popular mind has been impelled to ponder seriously many questions of governmental action and partisan policy which theretofore had passed almost unregarded. It is not surprising, that the corresponding reaction drawn out in consequence of the resignation of Secretary Cox is having the effect to direct the attention of the press, and to arouse the thoughtful public, to a reconsideration of that increasingly important issue, civil service reform.

The present unfortunate system of making appointments to office is deplored by all good citizens, without distinction of party. Originating many years ago, in motives of partisan aggrandizement, it has passed successively through the stages of indignant opposition, protest, endurance, acquiescence, adoption, to the full dignity of a universally recognized usage in politics. Its meaning is that, on the incoming of a new administration, the entire civil force of the government may be changed for mere political opinion, without any regard whatever to the qualifications or meritorious services of the persons in office or the persons seeking office. In its practical workings it has proved the ally of incompetence, the friend of unfaithfulness, the servant of ignorance, the instrument of contamination, the tool of place-hunter, the foe of life-long industry, and the prolific means of lowering the standard of official integrity and performance. Under the legitimate operation of its principle, even the organizing genius of a CARNOT, or the creative power of a BONAPARTE, just deve loping into usefulness, might be excluded from the service of the State, to make room for men without one atom of real qualification, and whose chief recommendation was their adroitness in manipulating the machinery of nominating conventions, or their remarkable aptitude for getting illegal voters through the naturalization mill. It thus often has happened that individuals holding positions the duties of which required peculiar endowments and long familiarity with certain details, have been removed to give place to some ignoramuses, whose school-boy chirography, illiterate spelling, mangled grammar and blundering arithmetic made them a disgrace to their stations, an eye-sore to their superiors, and a positive obstruction to the public interests.

The maxims, "to the victors belong the spoils," and "rotation in office," have wrought more evil in this country than any other two sayings that ever fell from a politician's lips. They are none the less pernicious because they are sanctioned by thirty-two years of uninterrupted usage. The former is borrowed from the vocabulary of the camp, and pictures to the mind the spectacle of a victorious army engaged in a wholesale pillage of the vanquished; the latter is an emanation from the heart of mere partisanship, which reckons the possession of the Government as valuable only on account of its offices. An application of such principles of action to our politics, cannot be prevented from working out its legitimate results. Given a set of causes, and nobody but a fool would look for anything but the corresponding set of consequences. "Men do not gather figs of thorns, or grapes of thistles." Hence this custom of successful parties to distribute public patronage among their followers as rewards for partisan faithfulness, and in order to secure the fidelity and increase the zeal of the members of the party, being a cause thoroughly imbued with the elements of demoralization and degeneracy, tends more and more to give every succeeding campaign the character of a mere struggle for the honors and emoluments of government. As these, in the inevitable movement of influences, become the all-engrossing objects, because objects which appeal to the strongest passions of the human heart—avarice, ambition and rivalry—there will be a growing tendency to substitute devotion to party for devotion to country—to make the promotion of the interests of party more important than the promotion of the general welfare, and that party's triumph and ascendency ends of far greater solicitude than the safety and prosperity of the community. Already we have reaped some of the early fruits of such a retrogressive course, in the frequent resort to falsehood, injustice, fraud, artifice, slander and breach of faith, as legitimate weapons in waging political warfare. The most conspicuous illustration in point are the New York city elections, from which the virtues of truth, justice, integrity, impartiality and patriotism have long been almost entirely excluded; in which the prizes of office have been the sole objects of the warring factions; and upon which Congress has been compelled to lay the restraining hand of national legislation.

The people begin to comprehend, in all its full significance, the truth, that whatever operates to corrupt the community politically operates to corrupt it also morally. Under the burdensome pressure of taxation to meet the demands of the public debt, they have been harrassed into the discovery that each individual inhabitant of the land has a personal stake in the honesty, capacity and faithfulness of those who levy, collect, handle, appropriate, disburse or have custody of the taxes. Moreover, they very clearly see that the present system of making appointments to office is constantly at war with that integrity, competence and fidelity which are requisite to an efficient management of the various trusts and interests in which they are so vitally concerned. This conviction in the minds of the voting masses finds expression in a spirit of vigorous inquiry into the practical workings of civil service usages, and in a growing inclination to hold public servants to a strict accountability.

Still, the people are not disposed to be rash in their expectations or demands. They know that the world is full of practices which ought never to have been instituted, but which, being in existence, cannot wisely be rudely plucked up by the very roots all at once, and flung with contempt into the great rubbish pile of the past. But what they are ready to insist upon, is, that abuses of long standing, against which they have not even themselves until recently raised the voice of complaint, and for whose origination the present generation is not responsible, shall be ameliorated, and be put in the course of ultimate eradication. They want to see a progressive movement to do something in earnest—an energetic and comprehensive beginning made; and while not wedded to any set means, they expect that, either through a system of competitive examinations or by other tests of qualification, appointees to office, at least those not requiring the concurrence of the Senate, shall be selected for their fitness, in respect to character, knowledge and ability for the branch of service into which they seek to enter.

WILL ENGLAND WAR WITH RUSSIA?

There is, we fancy, no reason to doubt that the English people are very much excited on account of the declaration of Russia in regard to the treaty of 1856. Dispatches received by a prominent New York journal represent the popular indignation as having risen to fever heat, and as clamoring for war, rather than quietly submit to the abrogation of the most important stipulation of the treaty. It so happens, however, that the reports from abroad, for some time, imparted by that journal, have usually proved either wholly groundless, or grossly exaggerated, and hence, one had better take its warlike dispatch with several grains of allowance. At the same time, we fully believe that those are utterly mistaken who think that England would not go to war with a first class power, even under apparently desperate circumstances. The English people are not degenerate; on the contrary, they are as brave, as resolute, as devoted to the highest interests of their trade and empire, and as sensitive on the point of honor, as their fathers were. While, doubtless, they prefer an inferior enemy as likely to be more easily controlled and less expensive, we may depend upon it, when the occasion shall arise, the British government will not long hesitate, even in great peril, to take the course which national honor and interest seem to dictate. The Cabinet, whether of Washington, St. Petersburg or Berlin, which regulates its policy towards England on any other view, will make an unpardonable and stupid mistake. With reference to the Russian question, however, we think it unlikely that war will be inaugurated. In the first place, England may never again engage in hostilities, on the comparatively light and impolitic grounds which, in the past, have so often seemed sufficient. Her reserve in the matter of Denmark, a few years ago, may serve as an illustration of the mitigation of her sensitiveness regarding foreign policy. The most satisfactory warrant of the difference is found in the predominance of the modern spirit, the combined result of religion, culture and devotion to the pursuits of peaceful industry. In the second place, it is believed that England and Russia, some time ago, arrived at a common understanding in regard to their respective dominions in the East. Anxiety concerning their Indian possessions has always been the reason of the intense interest with which English statesmen have watched Russian interference and aggression at Constantinople. Every muscovite movement that quarter seemed to threaten and endanger British sway in Hindostan, and when the mutiny of 1857 broke out, among both English and natives, the cry was raised, "The Russians have done it." Persons suspected to be Russian spies were arrested and confined, here and there, all over the land. But it soon appeared that the Russians were quite innocent in the matter, while other causes of the insurrection were discovered. Still, even up to the present time, India abounds in Russophobists, some of them filling high places of honor and profit. But English politicians at home are said to have become less anxious on the subject. While the Russians are vigorously carrying on their work of conquest and exploration in Central Asia, have subjugated Bokhara and seized Samarcand, it is believed in England that they do not intend or desire to pass the Himalayas. Could they occupy Hindostan, it would only weaken their hold upon the vast regions which they now possess. For military reasons they will hardly ever attempt to possess and govern the countries divided by the snowy ranges, with their few and difficult passes. The English are, therefore, in no danger of being disturbed in their East Indian possession by the Russians. At least Russia is not likely to seek to disturb them. On the contrary, there is reason to believe that, if the Sultan were weakened in Asia by the aggression of the Czar, the English hold upon India would be strengthened. One of their chief dangers there arises from the impatient and rebellious spirit of the Mohammedans, who are constantly engaged in intrigues for their expulsion. Now, the Mohammedans in their ignorance, expect aid in all such efforts from the Sultan, whom they suppose to be a much mightier monarch than he really is, and whom they also suppose to be ever ready to take up arms for the propagation of the faith of Islam, and for the overthrow of infidels. Were his Asiatic dominions occupied by Russia, a Christian power, these foolish Mussulman hopes would be destroyed, and one source of peril and weakness removed from British domination in India. This view is believed to be common among English politicians, and while it prevails, England will not go to war to arrest Russian progress in Asia. Other reasons, however, may provoke a conflict.

THE strikes among the shoemakers in Massachusetts have been among the most serious in the country, in their disturbing effects between labor and capital, as well as in losses inflicted upon employers and employees. Mutual loss and suffering were endured at each successive strike, but there seemed to be no remedy. If the workmen should resolve not to strike, they feared their bosses would take advantage of this, and impose upon them, and so the strikes were continued as the only means of protection. But the Massachusetts Grand Lodge of Knights of St. Crispin has at last taken bold ground on this question and has openly resolved "that there shall hereafter be no more strikes in the Crispin organization; and that, as rapidly as possible, the organization shall be changed into a co-operative one." In view of the fact, that the genuine causes of strikes in Lynn, the Committee of Investigation to abandon them is not only wise, but exhibits a commendable degree of courage and self-reliance on the part of the Crispins. They also set an example to all other trades organizations, which may prove beneficial. Whenever any number of workmen become dissatisfied with their pay, the number of hours they have to work, or the rules to which they are subjected, it is right and proper that they should concentrate their means and set up on their own account. Then they may work as many or as few hours as they wish, make such regulations as they desire, and as to the pay they will get all that their labor and capital combined will produce.

In reference to the statement that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company are preparing to get some iron steamships for the Pacific trade and are only waiting upon tariff legislation to know whether to get them from America or England, we would suggest that good American iron that will last is better than English iron that will wear out, even if it does cost a little more at first. Moreover, while waiting for the slow movements of Congress, the company may lose more money in time than it will save by getting its ships at English prices. Four proprietors of from five to six thousand tons measurement are wanted to begin with and they are to be built for capacity rather than speed, so as to give lower rates of freight than the English lines can afford. Not only is trade with China and Japan contemplated, but negotiations are under good headway which will doubtless soon extend the operations of the Company to Australia, New Zealand and all the islands of the Pacific, in a commerce that will employ fleets. These are great projects, and it is not unreasonable to hope that not only may American skill conduct them to prosperity, but that the management may find it to their interest to use American ships built of American iron.

It was only a kink in the cable, after all, that killed those six men last Friday on the bridge across the Missouri river at St. Charles. The derrick was hoisting an iron span weighing fifty tons, the line kinked, the weight fell, the bridge broke down, and nobody was to blame. Yet, wouldn't a little sound punishment do some good?

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

At Brooklyn Navy Yard the splendid old frigate Niagara, second rate, is being torn to pieces, with a view of altering her into a broadside iron-clad, as it is thought our navy ought to have one broadside armored vessel at least. This is an experiment as yet, and it is not known what sort of craft she will become when her plating is on. It is to be hoped that the result will prove satisfactory.

Under the new ruling of the Internal Revenue Bureau permitting the use of charcoal and other mechanical means of distillation, large numbers of distilleries, heretofore suspended will start again and run during the winter. It is estimated that the number of distilleries that will thus add to the product of tax paid on whisky will amount to about three hundred.

The American Tract Society of Boston, Mass., have made a grant of 5,000 copies of their magazine, the *Sabbath at Home*, to be distributed among the United States troops at the forts and stations of the army in the far West for winter reading.

Christ Church, Dr. Euwers New York virtualist concern, instead of selling out its building debt, has now $170,000 on hand and proposes to build a free church "in which all classes may find equal privileges, regardless of worldly possessions."

Is the millennium coming? Now here's Cattlestorm, in Kentucky, for all States, votes 103 to 45 against receiving a liquor license.

In a case now pending in the California Supreme Court involving the legality of $500,000 add voted to a railroad by San Joaquin county, the attorneys for the grant show by an abundant citation of authorities that the power of taxation is a power to take the property of the citizens for public use, and that the validity of legislation on this theory has been affirmed by the Courts of twenty-two States, and the Supreme Court of the United States, while only three States, Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan, have declared against its validity, and recently Iowa has taken back the declaration, leaving only two States which have repudiated this legislation, against twenty-two which now sustain it.

The Manchester (Eng.) papers describe a new insurnment of torture which has been set up at several works in that city, and is intended to arouse the workmen from their slumbers. This "American devil" is set to work at half past five every morning, and it wakes up everybody within two miles. "American devil" is known to its friends as a "steam gong."

Boston and its vicinity consumes 450,000 barrels of lager and ale annually, and the worship of Gambrinus is rapidly increasing.

A short time ago a Harvard Professor, being desirous of procuring a teacher of drawing or sketching for one of the classes, thought he would apply to one of our first-class artists to see if he knew of any who could recommend such a man as was desired. The artist is one of those decided, outspoken men, who generally says what he means and means what he says. To the request of the Professor, he returned this reply: "I do not know of such a man as you desire, sir; and if I did I would not recommend him to an institution which will pay a million of dollars to find out how many legs a spider has, and will not give one dollar towards art!" The Professor sought elsewhere.

PERSONAL.

It now appears that when General B. F. Butler married his first wife, mother of Blanche, she was Miss Sarah Hildreth, a famous girl, playing as "leading lady" at the National Theatre, Cincinnati, and described as amiable and highly accomplished, a favorite on and off the stage.

The collection of the literary memorials of Washington belonging to the late Dr. Joshua I. Cohen, a prominent Israelite of Baltimore, is probably the richest and most valuable in the country, and the collection of the U. S. Continental paper currency the most complete.

A. L. Dicke, a train boy on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, has gone to Cheltenham, England, to get £250,000 left him by an uncle.

Sir Roderick Murchison writes as follows: "It is my painful duty to announce that the distinguished traveler, Mr. Gifford Palgrave, lowhom the Founders' Gold Medal of the Royal Geographical Society was awarded at the last anniversary of that body, was suddenly struck and his property plundered about the beginning of last August by the followers of the Chief Meer Twaiz, in Central Arabia."

When the English Govern ment refused any aid to scientific gentlemen to observe the December eclipse of the sun, the American Government invited Lockyer, the great English astronomer, to assist our eclipse observing expedition to Sicily, giving him *carte blanche* for any instrument or other matters of outfit thought necessary to the complete success of the enterprise. Prof. Tyndall, it is expected, will accompany Mr. Lockyer, and both will work with Americans for America, and communicate their discoveries to our Government as the *Nation* says, to "the everlasting disgrace of England."

STATE POLITICS.

The Altoona *Sun* (Democratic) thus indorses George F. Hoff, one of the Republican candidates for State Treasurer: "It always affords us pleasure to agree with our neighbors, and when we can agree with an adversary pleasure is turned to gladness. An instance of this sort is afforded in the case of the above named gentleman by our neighbor of the *Tribune*. If a Republican is to manage the finances of the State the next year, Mr. Huff is our choice. We were for him last year, and think he should have rolled up his majority and gone into the contest in real earnest. Not having done so we fear his chance is not so good now as it was then."

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes as follows: "General Harry White, Senator from the Indiana district, elected Speaker at the close of the last session, will, of course, be re-elected for the session of 1871. It is safe also to say that Gen. W. Hamersley, clerk of the House for so many years, will be re-elected, and that all the other officers will be Republicans. I believe it due to Republican Senators to say that, in common with all the reports put forward as to recreancy on the part of any of them, there is too much at stake, involving great principles, and too much of a personal character to be maintained to permit any man, however rash, to betray the Republican party at this juncture of its power and progress.

"For Speaker of the House there are now three prominent Republican candidates, namely, James H. Webb, of Bradford county; Hutler R. Strang, of Tioga county; and J. I. McJunken, of Venango county. It is lending in no invidious distinction to write that Strang is the strongest of the three men in the prominent for the Speakership. He was Speaker of the last House, and has been re-elected a Representative at five times. For ability, vigor, bold action, and a courteous bearing he is honored and confided in by all who know him. Mr. Webb, it is thought, will not persist in being a candidate if he may have for the Speakership. He has also been re-elected five times and in every way is the equal of Strang. In fact, Webb can be of more service to his constituents on the floor than he could be in the Speaker's chair. Mr. McJunken does not encourage the movement in his favor, and will of course not permit the use of his name in any manner to embarrass the action of the caucus. As I write, a friend at my elbow reminds me that there are three additional Republicans who could be induced to accept the Speakership of the House, and who will have warm friends in their favor. Among these are Mr. James S. Milter and W. F. Smith, of Philadelphia, both of whom have already served three years in the House, and A. C. Reinohl, of Lancaster, who has been re-elected for a third term. It is hardly possible that any of these gentlemen will make a contest for the position, nevertheless the mention of their names in connection therewith shows the high esteem in which they are held by their friends.

"General Selfridge has not as yet much, if any, developed opposition for clerk of the House. George W. McCracken, of Lawrence county, a member of the House during the last session, is spoken of, but it is a fact that exmembers of the House do not, as a rule, have many chances of re-election. General Selfridge will, it is conceded, be re-elected, for he was a good soldier and makes a popular clerk."

The Washington *Reporter* of this week says: "It is, perhaps, rather early to look out candidates for offices to be filled next fall, but we notice that some of our exchanges have already begun the work of bringing them on the carpet. Several names are mentioned in connection with the Auditor Generalship, and some of them are very good ones. We have had one in view for some time past, and inasmuch as the ground has been broken we may as well come forward at once. We refer to General James A. Beaver, of Bellefonte. In the whole Commonwealth we do not know a man who would make a stronger or more suitable candidate. His ability and integrity cannot be questioned, and his claims upon the Republican party are at least equal to those of any other public man in the State. He was a gallant soldier of the late war, and did noble service for his country, leaving a leg in front of Petersburg as a proof of his bravery and devotion. Added to all other considerations he is a sincere and earnest Christian, and his record as a soldier of the Cross is as well known as his service to the Government. The Republican party would strengthen itself before the people by making such a man its candidate, and public offices would become very different places under the administration of such occupants."

The *Reporter* advocates the election of Hon. James H. Webb, of Bradford, to the Speakership of the House, saying: "We should be glad to see Mr. Webb chosen to the Speakership, for the reason that we know him to be qualified for the place, and because the position would be a triumph of honesty, reform and fair dealing. With him in the chair the business of the House would, we are confident, be conducted with decorum and dignity, and such standing committees selected as would insure speedy and proper legislation."

The Beaver *Argus* is in favor of Gen. James Weaver for Auditor General. It says, "There is no man in the State whose name would arouse more enthusiasm, or who would receive a heartier support than himself."

Lubin's French Extracts
Lubin's French Soaps,
Lubin's French Sachets,
Thomas' Hair Brushes,
Bayley's Ess. Bouquet,
Low's Fine Extracts,
Low's Celebrated Soaps.
Squire's Glycerine Soap
Price's Glycerine Soap,
Sarg's Vienna Soap,
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Brandy & Sherry Wine,
Cigars de Joy, for Asthma
With other Choice Goods, all of my own personal selection and importation.

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Cor. Smithfield Street and Fourth Avenue,
SOLE AGENT FOR
PETER SQUIRE'S LONDON MEDICINAL EXTRACTS AND CHEMICALS.

SPECIMEN EXAMINATIONS.

The Way Some Washington Offices Practiced Civil Service Reform.

General H. V. N. Boyton, Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, is careful in his statements, and faith can be put in the following, from a recent letter from him:

The fact is that under the old law prescribing an examination for all candidates there had been an earnest attempt to introduce the chief feature of a civil service reform into the Interior Department. There was no sham about it. Its character was well understood here. All knew that it was no child's play, but the thorough, dignified thing which a Government has the right to require of those who are intrusted with its business. The attempt was not made in the other departments. This is as well understood as that it was made by Secretary Cox. In the other departments the old methods were continued. The chief use made of the machinery of examinations was to keep those out who were not wanted for the places. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that in most of the bureaus outside of the Interior a designation for appointments has been equivalent to an appointment.

In view of an official statement, printed yesterday throughout the country, that all the departments were equally active with the Interior in the matter of civil service reform, a few instances, collected in a few hours, will be to the point, and possibly not without interest. They can all be relied upon as actual instances.

Mr. A. was examined a short time since, with a view of placing him in charge of the stationers in one of the departments. Upon examination he could not tell the number of sheets in a quire, or the number of quires in a ream. To ascertain whether he had a common knowledge of grammar, several simple sentences were given him to correct, among them this:

"The soldier were happy." Underneath the candidate wrote: "I see no objection." He was appointed.

Mr. B. received the usual notice from a department that he had been designated for appointment, from his passing a satisfactory examination. He waited patiently a few days expecting to receive an order to appear before the examiners. Instead of that, however, there came a formal notice, reading as follows: "Having passed a satisfactory examination, you are appointed a second class clerk."

Mr. C. appeared before the examiners in another department, where the character of the civil service system insisted upon there was set forth as follows.

Examiner—You come from New England, I see.

Applicant—Yes, sir.

Examiner—By what route?

Applicant—I came down from Boston by the Stonington line.

Examiner—That is a very comfortable line. If you commence work to-day your pay will begin.

He commenced.

A few weeks since a man was appointed to a place which, from its nature, sustains confidential relations to the White House. It was necessary to send a letter of acceptance. The man was so ignorant that not only was he unable to draw it up, but after a clerk had done this for him he failed five times to copy it without errors in spelling, and spoiled six sheets of paper before he had the five lines he had worked on in shape to send. The interests of a huge clerkship are understood to "back him," as the term is.

A chief clerk in one bureau was turned out of two in succession for gross official vexations and incompetency, and secured his present place because a set of politicians wanted him there, and actually made the head of the bureau promise when he was nominated that he would appoint this fellow, before they would agree not to prevent his confirmation. The man could not write a letter worth receives $2,000 salary.

A man forced into one of the departments by political influences has been loafing about the city for six weeks, without lifting his hand in at that time to do a stroke of work, although men having business with the Government are here waiting for papers to pass his desk.

Another clerk in one of the most important divisions, having a salary of $2,000, is wholly illiterate and generally ignorant. He was forced into place. He left there for an Eastern member of Congress. His duties require a man of average ability. Nearly the same is true a few months since of one of the bureaus. The chief clerk, though well able to read and write, was notoriously incompetent, and was forced in for political services.

A certain Senator has been trying for a year to force out one of the most competent men in the Patent Office merely because he wants the place for one of his own political dependents.

A member of the House came boldly to the Commissioner, and insisted that a most efficient clerk should be dismissed, to make room for a man who had done some work for the member. At the same time the latter acknowledged that the man he wanted displaced was faithful, honest and competent. The Commissioner refused, and ever since the ill-used man has lost no opportunity to attack the Patent Office on the floor of the House.

These instances are fair indications of the tendency of the public service where it is allowed to become a political machine. Enough could be found by a very brief investigation, to show beyond the assertion that the late experiments were as farcical in the matter of civil service reform as the Interior has been. But the President can easily render them so.

Shall Nature be Sustained?

To give debilitating medicines to the weak is about as sensible as it would be to try to help a man to his feet by kicking him when he was down.

That sort of practice is going out of fashion. It has filled so many graveyards that people no longer believe in it.

If those who are not strong by nature expect to avoid the attacks of disease, they must endeavor to acquire the vigor necessary to resist it.

How is this to be done? Common sense suggests by the use of invigorating medicines.

The great object is to STRENGTHEN THE SYSTEM WITHOUT EXCITING IT.

This object is accomplished by the judicious use of the most potent general of all vegetable tonics and alteratives, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Many valuable properties are combined in this preparation. It improves the appetite and renders digestion easy and perfect.

It gives steadiness to the nerves, induces a healthy, natural flow of bile, prevents constipation without unduly purging the bowels; gently stimulates the circulation and by promoting a vigorous condition of the physical system, promotes, also, that cheerfulness which is the truest indication of a well balanced condition of all the animal powers.

Summer leaves both the body and the mind more or less exhausted. Now is the time to recruit them, and thus forestall the malarious fevers and other complaints which prostrate so many thousands every fall. d*

Chandeliers,
BRACKETS, PENDANTS
FOR GAS OR OIL.
The Largest and Finest Assortment West of the Mountains, just received at
WELDON & KELLY'S,
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Between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

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Dining and Lunch Rooms.
OPEN UNTIL 11 O'CLOCK P. M.
DINNERS served at short notice. OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE, from Shell or Can.
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Weddings and Private Parties supplied with ICE CREAM, CAKES and CONFECTIONERY upon short notice, using only the best materials, and by first-class workmen. Every article manufactured in the establishment warranted Ne. 1.
I have the Finest Dining Room in the city. Ladies and Gentlemen can have MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS in the very best style.
☞ Call and try for yourself.

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City Bonds issued by the City of Pittsburgh, for the purpose of improving
Penn Avenue,
And known as "Penn Avenue Bonds," are now offered for sale at the
Masonic
DEPOSIT SAVINGS BANK,
No. 131 Smithfield Street.
These Bonds have twelve years to run, pay seven per cent. Interest, FREE FROM TAXES, interest payable semi-annually, on the 1st of August and February. Principal and interest payable at the office of the City Treasurer.
These Bonds are secured to the City by a lien upon the property fronting on said avenue, worth many times the value of the Bonds to be issued, consequently no safer investment can be made.
Coupon Bonds sold at par, and accrued interest.
GEORGE C. McLEAN,
Cashier.

PITTSBURGH
City Flour Mills
Marshall, Kennedys & Co.,
(SUCCESSORS TO J. S. LIGGETT & CO.)
The undersigned having purchased the PITTSBURGH CITY FLOUR MILLS from their late owners, Messrs. J. S. Liggett & Co., will continue the milling Business under the name and style of MARSHALL, KENNEDYS & CO.
As the firm comprises members who have had experience in both the late PEARL STEAM MILLS, ALLEGHENY, and the PITTSBURGH CITY MILLS, they feel warranted in assuring the trade, and the public in general, that the *ENVIABLE REPUTATION* of the Flours of both establishments will not be allowed to suffer under the new management; nor be followed to nor below the standard of inferiority also, that their constant aim will be, to manufacture Flours second to none others.
MARSHALL,
H. D. RUTTON,
Late of Pittsburgh City Flour Mills.
F. H. KENNEDY,
Late of Pearl Steam Mills, Allegheny.
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Late of Pearl Steam Mills, Allegheny.
IN RETIRING FROM THE MANAGEMENT of the Pittsburgh City Flour Mills, we cheerfully and confidently recommend our successors, Messrs. Marshall, Kennedy & Co., to our friends and patrons, and solicit for them a continuance of favors extended to us.
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TWENTY-FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS,
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Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.
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Silks, Poplins, Empress Cloths.
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Satin-Faced Merinos and Serges.
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Black Silk Mantilla Velvets.
Astricans, Plushes and Fancy Cloakings.
Cloth Sacques and Basques.
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A Magnificent Stock Just Opened.
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We take pleasure in showing our Goods and giving our Prices, which are, at all times, as reasonable as any other Manufactur

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NEW GOODS.
300 boxes New Layer Raisins.
200 boxes Valencia Raisins;
50 mats Seedless Raisins;
50 boxes Sultana Raisins;
10 cases New Figs;
20 casks Currants.
15 bbls New Prunes;
5 bales Bordeaux Almonds;
50 kegs Malaga Grapes;
50 bags Ivica Almonds;
20 bags Filberts;
20 bags Brazil Nuts;
15 bags Naple Walnuts;
20 bags New Blackberries;
10 bbls. New Blackberries;
6,000 dozen assorted Canned Fruit and Vegetables.
FOR SALE BY
REYMER & BROS.,
126, 128 and 130 Wood Street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.—PROPOSALS WILL BE received by the Allegheny and Pittsburgh Bridge Co., at the Treasurer's Office, Second National Bank, Allegheny, for the delivery on the Allegheny Wharf of
80,000 Feet of White Oak Plank,
Or any part thereof. Proposals will be received until December 15, 1870.
ROBERT MORROW, President.

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For sale by all Druggists. sod

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YOU CAN GET
A Stylish Garment,
Cut in the Latest Style by First-class Cutters.
SAML. GRAY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
89 Fifth Ave., above Smithfield Street.

GRAY & LOGAN
Announce the arrival of their
FALL ASSORTMENT
OF FINE
Foreign Woolens
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
Also, their usual Large and Choice Collection of
MEN AND BOYS'
Ready-Made Garments
OF THE LATEST STYLES.
GRAY & LOGAN,
Merchant Tailors and Clothiers,
47 SIXTH,
(LATE ST. CLAIR STREET).

HOTELS.

THE LACLEDE HOUSE.
FARE, $2 00 PER DAY.
J. B. DUNBAR, Proprietor,
COR. WEST MADISON AND CANAL STS.,
Opposite Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Depots.
CHICAGO, ILL.

NIXON HOUSE,
ALLIANCE, OHIO.
FRANK M. KERR, Proprietor.

GROCERIES, &C.

Samuel H. Baird,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
NO. 112 SECOND AVE.
THE FINEST TEAS, THE CHOICEST COFFEES, THE PUREST SPICES,
CHOICE VARIETIES
Tobaccos, Sugars,
SYRUPS, SOAPS, &c.
100 Bbls. Choice N. O. Molasses,
FOR SALE LOW.
MONITOR.
(None other Genuine).
LOUISVILLE NAVY TOBACCO.
Having secured the Agency of this unrivalled Tobacco, orders will be filled promptly and at Low Rate. Liberal Discount to the Trade.
SAMUEL H. BAIRD,
112 SECOND AVENUE.

E. PATTERSON,
DEALER IN
Groceries and Produce,
ALSO, GENERAL NEWS AGENT,
CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,
WEST NEWTON, PA.
In addition to a full line of Groceries and Provisions and a regular supply of Magazines, Daily and Weekly Newspapers, Stationery, etc., as usual,
SODA FOUNTAIN,
Has been fitted up on the premises, from which the delicious beverage will be served during the summer.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Cheapest Wholesale Boot and Shoe House in the City.
Boots, Shoes and Gums.
FALL STOCK JUST RECEIVED,
OF ALL STYLES AND QUALITI

Jas T. Brady & Co.,

(SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.)

COR. WOOD AND FOURTH AVENUE.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER

AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.,

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

AND

GOLD.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD STREET.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, November 17, 1870.

The local discount market is moderately well supplied with loanable means, and the demand upon it is somewhat heavy. There is, however, very little first-class paper rejected for the lack of funds by any of the banks. Some inconvenience was felt in some quarters from a scarcity of New York exchange. It is but a slight change from the usual plethora in this respect, which will soon be corrected in the course of trade.

—Government bonds were more depressed to-day than they have been for years. The panicky condition of the London market reflected somewhat against our own market, and there was a marked decline to-day.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closg.
U. S. Bonds '81	113¼	113¼	113¼
U. S. Bonds '62	107¾	107¾	107¾
U. S. Bonds '64	106¾	106¾	106¾
U. S. Bonds '65	106¾	106¾	106¾
U. S. Bonds '65 new	106	106	106
U. S. Bonds '67	106¼	106¼	106¼
U. S. Bonds '68	106¼	106¼	106¼
10-40s	104	104	104
Gold	113	113¼	112¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	113¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	106¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	106¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	106¾
U. S. 10-40s	104
5-20s, January and July, 1865	106¾
5-20s, January and July, 1867	106¾
5-20s, January and July, 1868	106¾
Union Pacific Railroad	87½
Central Pacific Railroad	92
Cy. Pacific	111¾

—The fluctuations in the gold premium today were frequent and violent between 112¾ and 113¼, and closed at 112¾.

—The Wall street markets were much depressed between the different calls. The bearish demonstration against the general market has now been going on pretty vigorously for two or three weeks and was never more persistent than at present. The fact, and the freedom with which stocks are taken when pressed on declining prices, impart a growing interest in the market. The bears find it very unsafe to sell short of the clique stocks to any considerable extent, and the small and partial profits to close contracts, consequently the speculative transactions of the Stock Exchange are quite limited, and it seems almost impossible to restore it to its original activity.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

Nov. 17, 1870.	10.30 A.M.	11.30 A.M.	12.30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
C. & H.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Del. Lack. & W.	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
Erie	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
Reading	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101	101	101
Harlem	138						
Mich. Cent.							
Lake Shore	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	93	92¾	93
Mich. So. & N. I.		105¾		105¾			
Cleve. & P.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼
C. & N. W.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
Do pref.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Rock Isl.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
St. Paul	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Do pref'd	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
Wabash		75		75		75	75
Do pref'd		93		93		93	93
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Ohio & M.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
Ohio & Ill.	115	115		115¼			
Do pref'd	115¼	115¼		115¾			
R. I. & P.		103¾		103¾			
St. L. & I. C.	103¾			104			
Canton	67		67				
W. U. Tel.	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Quicksilver	43		43				
Pacific Mail	41¾	41¾	42¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Adams Ex.	67¼		67				
Wells F.	87¾		87¾				
American	46¾		46¾				
U. S.	46¾		46¾				
Gold	112¾	112¾	113¼	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Wed.	Thurs.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	92½	92¾	¼	
N. Y. Central scrip	87½	87¾	¼	
Erie	22¾	22¾		
Reading	101½	101		½
Harlem	138			
Illinois Central	136¼	135¾		½
Lake Shore	93	93		
Cleve. and Pitts	106½	106¾	¼	
Northwestern	79¾	79¾		
Do. preferred	89¾	89¾		
Rock Island	113¼	112¾		½
St. Paul	90½	90¾	¼	
Do. preferred	80¾	80¾		
Wabash	75	75		
Do. preferred	93	93		
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾		
Ohio and Miss.	32½	32¾	¼	
Pacific Mail	41¾	41¾		
Adams Express	67½	67		½
Gold	112¾	111½		¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers, and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	99
Philadelphia and Erie	29½
Lehigh Navigation	56¾
Catawissa preferred	38½
Old Creek and Allegheny Railroad	10½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	59¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	48
Camden and Amboy Railroad	130¾
Schuylkill Navigation	16¾
Hestonville Passenger Railroad	13½

—One of the most dangerous frauds, and one that seems to be increasing, is that of counterfeiting county bonds. We recently had occasion to notice attempts of this kind out West, and we now see it is said that an expert operator at the business has been trying his hand in imitating the Monroe county, New York bonds. The imitation is said to be very perfect in this particular case, but there is, otherwise, little trouble in detecting the difference in the loose and careless manner now common in dealing in this description of securities. If a capitalist determines to put five or ten thousand dollars in a house or in a farm, he employs a careful conveyancer or lawyer, and sometimes both, who spend days and weeks in the most searching scrutiny as to title, liens, etc.; but the same amount will be put into bonds, stocks etc., without any inquiry as to their legality or value, and very often, indeed, even knowing the name of the party claiming to be the owner.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, and buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY November 17th, 1870.

REMARKS—The market, though fair, showed signs of inactivity in some departments, but the indications were that it would rally again. The uncertainty when there would be a rise in the waters sufficient to put the coal fleet, and also the merchandize awaiting shipment, has had its effect upon trade; but we trust this bar to business will soon be removed, and trade resume its accustomed channels. The weather is clear, cool and pleasant for the advanced season of the year, with little token of "rain in flood quantities." But the good time will surely come, and soon. The general tone of the market is unchanged.

Flour—There is no change in the trade demand, and mills and stores report a sufficient supply on hand to meet all demands. Grain is arriving rather more freely, and prices are firm. Provisions—The old stock of pork is growing "small by degrees and beautifully less," and as the new crop will not come upon the market for some weeks, the question is will the old stock be able to hold out until reinforced? Dressed hogs, Groceries are quiet but unchanged. The local markets are well supplied, and a reasonable tariff is expected from purchasers.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The market contains a good supply with liberal receipts. Since our last 1,103 obls were received. We quote as follows: Fair to prime $2 50@3 00; choice to fancy $3 25@3 50 ₱ bbl.

ASHES—The market was steady with a fair trade demand. Prices have undergone no change. We can report regular sales as follows: Soda Ash—Refined 5½c ₱ lb.; 3½@4c ₱ lb. common $8 ₱ cwt. Pearl—8@8½c ₱ lb. Potash 7@7½c ₱ lb.

APPLE BUTTER—Market well supplied. Sales were made at various prices, ranging from 60@70c ₱ gallon.

MILL FEED—We note sales at the following figures: Bran $1 00@1 10; middlings $1 60@1 80; seconds $1 15@1 30 ₱ cwt.

BAKING POWDER—Dunbar, ½-lb cans, $1 75 ₱ dozen; ¼-lb cans $2 25@1 ₱ cans, $6 00 per dozen, our last—64 packages were received. The current rates were as follows: 2 gross, choice 2½@2½c, being the extreme rates. Common buffer is chilled and hard to dispose of at any price.

CANDLES—In good supply; sales of mold at 15½c; star 20c; stearine 18@19c ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Market steady at 95c for rectified; $1 07 for proof, and 96c for highwines; prices of old as ₱ age and quality.

RICE—The market was steady; sales Carolina 9@9½c; Patna 8½@8½c; Rangoon 9c ₱ lb.

OIL MEAL—$39@40 a ton at the mills; $40@41 from store.

ONIONS—The supply is light and prices are steady; sales at $2 50@3 00 ₱ bbl.

LARD—Remains stead sales in tierces at 16½c; do in pack 17½c; 25 casks lard 19½c; 5 bbls do do, 19c; kegs 18c; buckets 18½c; country lard at lower prices.

POTATOES—The supply still continues heavy, and ahead of the demand; sales are made as follows: Prime Albests and Bankers at 47@50c; Peachblows 50@55c; Jersey Sweets are steady at $4@4 25 ₱ bbl; Baltimore $3 50@3 75 ₱ bbl.

LARD OIL—Is without change. Sales of No 1 extra reported at $1 16@1 18; No 2 at 85@90c ₱ gallon. Chicago strained $1 27; Cincinnati do $1 18.

CARBON OIL—The market contains an abundant supply; prices are weak, standard brands being reported at 21@21½c per gallon.

SOAP—Prices are steady; Babbitt's 10c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c. Those to make in prices. The demand was fair and sales were regular, with a good business doing.

HUSKS—are selling in a regular way at 3@3½c ₱ lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—No new in the market; stock of old getting low, but prices unchanged. We quote: Shoulders at 14½@15c; ribbed sides 17½, 18@18½ cent; ribbed sides, 18½c; clearsides 19c; sugar cured hams, plain, 24c; sugar cured hams, canvassed, 25@25½c; shoulders, sugar-cured canvassed, 16c; breakfast bacon, canvassed, clear, 21c; mess pork $26 00 ₱ bbl; dried beef, 18c. Lard—Sales of Beef tongues at $8 ₱ dozen. Hogs tongues $1 00 ₱ dozen.

CIDER—There is a better demand and a fair article fetches $6 ₱ bbl; prime is worth $7@9 ₱ bbl.

SAPOLIO—In fair demand; sales Enoch Morgan's sons six dozen for $6 50.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania $8 00 ₱ case, other brands sold at $6 00@7 00 ₱ case.

HOPS—We can report sales in a regulary way at 21@22c ₱ lb for new crop.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is coming in freely, and sales are regularly made at $3 50@4 00 ₱ cwt.

GRAIN—The market continues to move along steadily, presenting nothing very new or interesting. The receipts for the past week were as follows: Oats 948 sacks; barley 775 sacks; wheat 133 sacks; corn 670 sacks. The market contains the nominal rates with sales: Wheat—mill prices red winter $1 15@1 18@1 20; white $1 30@1 35@1 40 ₱ bush. Oats—Sales reported, not an active one; prices have undergone no quotable change. We can report sales weighed and from depot 45@46c; store rates 48@50. Corn—now in demand but unchanged; stock limited sales from first hands 65c; old do 75c. Barley held at 70@75c from first hands and store; a very choice lot might bring a few cents more. Rye—prices at present very uncertain; buyers are offering prices that are not acceptable to holders; we quote nominally at 65@70c as extreme prices. Barley dull and neglected; correct figures are difficult to obtain; we quote nominally, Ohio and Pennsylvania spring 80@90c; fall 95@$1 ₱ bushel. The market contains a fair supply of rye.

BUTTER—Receipts 25 packages; sales at 22@25c for fair, choice 28@30c; common dull of 20@22c.

DRIED FRUIT—There is some inquiry; sales peaches (halves) at 9½@10c; apples, 6@6½c; 9@10c ₱ lb.

NUTS—The supply is fair; chestnuts $7 00@7 50 ₱ bush; hickorynuts $1 50 ₱ bush; walnuts $1 00 ₱ bush.

VINEGAR—Is not so "clear," and now sells, whole buck, undressed, at 12c ₱ lb.

WOODENWARE—Following are the wholesale prices per dozen: Pails, 2 hoops, $2 40; 3 hoop $2 65, Tubs, No. 1, 3 hoops, $11 ₱ set; No. 2, 2 hoops, $9 50; No 3, 3 hoops, $8 50. Washboards $3 00.

MINCED MEAT—We note sales of 1,000 lbs at 14@15c per lb.

EGG—The receipts were not large, still they were fully up with the demand. We quote nominally at 30@32c.

CHEESE—There is a better demand; receipts 12 bxs; sales 75 bxs at the following figures: Western Reserve 13½@14½c; Goshen 0 ohio 16@16½c; New York 15½@17c; Switzer 19@21c ₱ lb.

SODA—In kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers, 8c; saleratus, 8@9c.

SEEDS—The market was not an active one; there was no demand for clover or timothy; there was an inquiry for flax seed, with sales at $2 10@2 12 ₱ bushel.

HONEY—The supply is limited, and prices are firmer. We note sales strained at 27@28c ₱ lb.

FLAGS—Are selling in a regular way at 14@15c ₱ lb.

HAY—The supply is ample, and sales are regularly made from wagon at $12 00, $16@17 ₱ ton; sales of baled on landing at $14, $16@17 ₱ ton as per quality.

BROOM CORN—Market a shade firmer; the receipts have fallen off; sales were made at 5½@6c per ₱ lb.

GROCERIES—Market quiet and unchanged; sales at the following figures:

COFFEE—Sales Java at 27@27½c; Rio, fair to choice, 19@21@22½c ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 14½c; A coffee 13½c; B coffee 13½c; extra C 13½@13½c; Cuba 12½@12½c; yellow 12@12½c. Rio for fair; and 12c for choice.

RAW SUGARS—Havana 11@12c; Cuba 10¾@11¼c; Havana, in boxes, 11¼@12¼c; Molasses sugars 9¾@11¾c, being an advance of ¼c ₱ lb.

NEW ORLEANS sugar, new crop, at 12@13c ₱ lb.

HONEY DRIPS, &c.—Lovering's golden drips, Dec. Golden 65c; amber and lower grades 40, 50 and 60c ₱ gal.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans (old) at 85@90c ₱ gallon; Porto Rico 70@65c; New Orleans molasses (new crop) by the barrel $1 30@1 40 gallon.

FLOUR—Receipts 915 bbls; no change in the current rates. We quote: Superfine, standard brands, white wheat, fancy brand, $7 10 in bbls, $6 85 in sacks; red wheat, fancy brands, $6 75 in bbls, $6 50 in sks; sales of Dayton, Ohio brands, $7 00 in bbls, $6 75 in old sks. Minnesota, for choice, per bbl, $6 50 in bbls, $6 25 in sks. Mill rates: National (white wheat) bbls $7 40; sacks $7 10; Pan Handle (Southern amber) bbls $6 75, sacks $6 45; Morning Glory, bbls $6 45, sacks $6 15; Palmetto, bbls $6 60; sacks $6 30.

BEESWAX—We have nothing new to note, the demand was fair and sales were regular at 30@36c ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $3 25@3 50 ₱ barrel. Phœnix hydraulic $3 50@3 75 ₱ barrel.

POULTRY—Live and dressed are in plentiful supply, with sales as follows: Chickens, by the coop, 55@60c ₱ pair; live turkeys, $1 00@1 50@2 00 each; dressed 18@20c ₱ lb.

CORN MEAL—We note sales at 90@95c ₱ bushel.

TURNIPS—Sales are regularly made at 75@80c ₱ bush.

BAR LEAD—There is a fair trade demand, and sales are regularly made at 10½c ₱ lb.

LIME—In fair demand; we have reported sales of Cleveland white at $2 25 ₱ bbl; Eastern at $1 75.

TALLOW—Sales of city rendered 8½@9c.

CRANBERRIES—The market was scarcely but not very active. We quote: Early Cherry bush, $4 50@5 00; Early Black do, $4 50@5 00; Late do, $4 50@5 00; Bell do, $4 50@5 00; Bugle do, $4 50@5 00 ₱ bbl.

FEATHERS—In fair demand; sales Prairie at 32½c; currants 13½c; layer raisins $4 50 ₱ box; Valencia raisins 10@10½c ₱ pound.

COAL—We note sales of anthracite at $9 00@9 50 ₱ ton.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, November 18, 1870.

REMARKS—The market yesterday was dull for the best of all reasons, dealers were apart in their views, refusing to make terms. There was a wide change in the demand for the raw material as compared with the day previous, and the result was the sales were few and far between.

CRUDE.

The current rates were as follows: Spot or November 93c; wanted S. O. December or all year 93c; if good shipping quality, 95c wanted; buyer's option from January to July 1871, 10¼@10¾c.

REFINED.

The market was a quiet one and prices toward the close were weak. The European war question is again looming up, causing buyers to hold off. We continue to quote as follows: Spot or last half November 23½c; for 23d delivery 24 wanted, 23½c bid; united from April to June 24c; March, 23¾c; January and February 23¾c.

SALES.

1,000 bbls 23d delivery.....23¾c

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

TITUSVILLE, November 17—The *Herald* says: Upon lower creek, $3 20@3 25 was bid, and $3 35 asked for heavy gravity oil; sellers asking 50@10c above. On upper creek $3 00 was the ruling bid, with sellers at $3 02½@3 05. At the close offers were made to sell at $3.

SALES.

7,500 bbls upper creek.....3 02
3,000 bbls upper creek.....3 00
500 bbls upper creek.....3 00
2,000 bbls Petroleum Center.....3 25
1,000 bbls lower creek.....3 25
1,000 bbls lower creek.....3 25
1,000 bbls lower creek.....3 20
250 bbls lower creek.....3 25
1,500 bbls lower creek, 48 grav.....3 35
500 bbls lower creek.....3 37½

NEW YORK, November 17—Closing 16.—There is an unusual demand and prices are firmer. Sales refined: Lilly 15,000 bbls, at 23½@23¾c, closing at 23¾c. Crude in bulk firmer; 1,000 bbls at 12½c. Philadelphia delivery more active, and prices about ¼c higher. We quote 20th, up to the 25th of this month; the private sale at 24c. Philadelphia the balance of the month; sales 350 bbls up to 23¼, at 24c; 2,000 do do 23½c; 2,500 do up to 23¾, at 23¾c; 2,000 do do 23¾c; 2,500 do up to 23¾, at 23¾c; 2,000 last day in November, at 23½.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.)

PLEASANTVILLE, November 17—Market quiet; no transactions reported—about $2 65@2 75.

PETROLEUM CENTER, November 17.—Holders firm; buyers offering 93c; asking 95c.

ROUSEVILLE, November 17—Market opened quiet and dull; offering same as yesterday. Market unchanged.

TIDIOUTE, November 17.—Market dull but strong at $4 10.

TITUSVILLE, November 17.—Market very quiet and steady; sales 2,000 bbls.

NEW YORK, November 17, 2:30 P. M.—Market firmer, but quiet; crude, 12¾c asked. Refined, spot for November at 23¾c; Philadelphia, 24c paid for 23d November. Market firm.

PHILADELPHIA, November 17, 2:30 P. M.—Refined 23¾@23¾c. Sales, 250 bbls, last half, 23¾@23¾c might buy; December 23c. Crude 11c.

Crude Oil Received by Rail.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Peerless Oil Works	81	Cosmos Refinery	441
Standard Oil Works	222	Stella oil Works	72
Shields Oil Works	111	Liberty Oil Works	30
National Ref Co	74	A R Mills	74
Jas Whitehead	74	Star Oil Works	74
Fairview Oil Works	74	John Truax & Co	74
G E Palmer	60		
Total			2301

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

Duncan & Young to Peerless Oil Works 81½ bbls; Duncan & Young to Cosmos Oil Works 441 bbls; Wm Goodrich to Standard Oil Works, 222 do; O S Goodrich to Stella Oil Works 72 do; Duncan & Young to Shields Oil Works, 444 do; Jas Watkins to Liberty Refinery, 30 do; J Barbour to Shields Oil Works, 111 do; Refinery to Star Oil Works, 74 do; Wm Hasson & Co to Jas Watkins 74 do; Duncan & Young to Standard Oil Works, 222 do; O Scudrick to Fairview Oil Works, 74 bbls; T Chess to J Truax & Co, 74 do.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

NOVEMBER 16—There has been very little doing, but prices are without material change; sales are reported, including Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX at from 49½@50c; fine medium 48@48½c; Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and western fine at 45@46c; medium 46@48c; coarse 45@47c; dark colored prairie fine unwashed 40@43c for all grades; unwashed fine 36@38c for bright tops; dark colored prairie fine unwashed 37½@38c; coarse and medium unwashed 33@34c; combing and delaine unwashed 42½; combing and delaine washed 54@55c for choice; 52@53c for choice, and 49@51c for fair to; pulled wools sell at 50@60c for lambs and super.—*North American.*

Philadelphia Iron Market.

November 16.—Iron—In pig iron there is very little movement, but prices are without material change. No. 1 sold at $36@37; No. 2 is quoted at 29 50@30 50 for foundry sells at 27@28; Scotch do. Blooms and rails are neglected. Scotch pig sells at $31 @32.—*North American.*

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

P. R. R. CO. RECEIVE.	Cars.
Sinnick & Co, m	6
McKnight & Co, m	2
J W Porter, m & ore	2
Bryan, Haughley, m & ore	18
J. Wood, Sons & Co, m	1
Everson, P & Co, m	1
Hailman & Co, m	10
Total	40

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Sinnick & Co, m	17
Jno Moorhead, metal	5
J Reamer, m	1
Total	23

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Shoenberger, B & Co, 5..12	
Park, Brother & Co, 5	
Zug & Co	3
Total	20

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

John Moorhead, m	2
Brown & Co, m	1
Total	3

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

Everson, P & Co, m	3
Lowrie Child, m	1
Total	4

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112¾@112¾.

NEW YORK, November 17—P. M.

THE GOLD ROOM

Was the chief point of attraction for speculators today, and there was a perfect turmoil of excitement in consequence of many and conflicting telegrams from London as to the quotations for bonds. At one time there was an impression that there had been a mistake of 1 per cent. in the cable quotations. This caused a flood of sales, which carried the price down from 113¾ to 112¾. At the close there was a slight rally on purchases to cover short contracts, but the highest quotations for bonds at London and the improved feeling in financial circles there, as reported by bankers' private telegrams, had a tendency to check any marked recound. In gold, outside the Room, matters are generally quiet.

MONEY.

Market easy at 5 ₱ cent.

STERLING.

Dull at 109¾@109¾.

GOLD

Opened at 113, touched 113¼@112¾, and closed at 112¾ @112¾. Carrying rates 2-64 per cent. Clearances $98,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Lower and quiet, closing steady.

Coupons, 1881	113¼@113¾	5-20s 1867	106 @106¼
5-20s 1862	107¼@107¾	5-20s 1868	106¼@106¾
5-20s 1864	106¼@106¾	5-20s new	106¼@106¾
5-20s 1865	106¼@106½	Currency 6s	111 @111½
5-20s 1865, new	106 @106¼		

The Treasury bought a million gold at 106 46-100@106 60-100.

STATE BONDS

Dull.

Missouris	91¾	Virginias, old	61
Tennessees, old	61	North Carolina, old	44¼
Tennessee new	60¾	North Carolina, new	25
Virginias, new	64		

STOCKS

Were firm with a general though slight advance in prices:

Adams	68	Do preferred	83½
Cumberland Coal	54	Rock Island	112¾
Western Union Tel	42¾	Quicksilver	43
Quicksilver	4	St. Paul	89¾
Mariposa	4	Do preferred	80¾
Do preferred	10¾	Wabash	75¾
Adams Express	67	Do preferred	93¾
Wells, Fargo	33¾	Fort Wayne	93¾
U. S. Express	46¾	Ohio & Mississippi	32¾
United State Express	51½	Do preferred	54
Pacific Mail	41¾	Chicago and Alton	115
N. Y. Central	87¾	Ohio & Mississippi	25
N. Y. Central Scrip	87¾	Ohio & Missi. pref	35
Erie	22¾	Illinois Central	135¾
Do preferred	47¾	Burlington & Quincy	150
Harlem	138	Lake Shore	93
Do preferred	193	Indiana Central	18¾
Reading	101¾	Illinois and Miss	18¾
Michigan Central	136	St. Joseph	10¾
Clev & Pittsburg	106¾	Do preferred	19¾
Northwestern	79	Dubuque	95
Sub-Treasury balance—Gold $60,341,392, currency $10,322,361.			

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, November 17, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Extra spring firm at 10@25c higher.

WHEAT—Active and advanced; closing at $1 10@1 10¼ cash, and $1 11¾ seller December for No. 2 spring; this afternoon active at $1 11¼@1 11¾ cash, and $1 12¾ seller December for No. 2 spring.

CORN—No 2 mixed quiet at 46@46c cash; this afternoon inactive.

OATS—No 2 firm and steady and 3c higher, closing at 42c.

RYE—No 2 closed firm at 72c.

BARLEY—No 2 168½c higher at 85¾c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork weaker, closed at $21 50 cash and $19 seller January. Lard 10@12½c lower; $12 25 cash, and 12¼ seller December.

BULK MEATS—Dull but firm; shoulders 11½c; short rib sides 13½c; short clear 13¾c; sales of these steady. Pork dull; sales 400 tierces mess at $21 50@21 75 cash; $19 seller January, at $21 50@21 75 seller February; prime mess $20@20 50. Bulk meats dull but unchanged. Bacon quiet. Long clear held at 14c; short ribs 13¾c; sales to-day at 13¾@14c; also, 1,250 tes, three months, at 13¾@14c. Lard dull but steady; sales 250 bbls at 12¼@12½c. Turpine quiet at 45c.

WHISKY—Dull and advanced 2c. Wheat in good demand and decidedly firmer; new spring $1 10@1 40; winter red and amber $1 40@1 45; white $1 45@1 50. Oats dull and drooping; western 39@39½c; No 2 do 39@40½c. Corn dull and lower; No 2 at 46½c; old 56@57½c. Eggs steady at 31@33c for fresh; 24c for packing. Potatoes dull at 50@55c. Provisions—Mess pork nominal; January, at $20 00. Beef steady; Bulk meats and bacon dull. Lard steady; sales 250 tierces prime steam at 12¼@12½c.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, November 17.—Beeves go rather quicker but at no better prices; the large supply of last week is lessened to-day to 2,000 head, and there were 1,700 cattle to-day, with nearly 1,500 sold; the western droves are nearly all sold, and the better, thin western steers brought 11@12c; fair 12c, and good 14c; very few extra sold at 15c; 10@11½c for inferior to fair; 1,200 head, mostly Texans, sold at 9@10½c; average 10c; a car lot of 54 cost; State cattle 12@13c.

Sheep and lambs 4c better, with 6,000 to-day, mostly poor sheep are selling at $4 10@4 16; two cars State of Indiana sold at 5c; a car of Kentucky fat lambs are scarce at 8½c; extra 9c; a car of Ohio sold at 8½c.

Hogs—4,800; worth $1@$5c; with a weakness at the close; a car 220 lbs at 7½c; dressed varied from 9½@10½c, averaging 10@10¼c.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, November 17.—Cattle moderately active, the supply exceeds the demand, and prices are lower. Receipts 400 against 332 car loads to the same date last week. Sales 129 load Indiana steers at 5 12@5 45; 2 load Illinois steers at 5 25@5 50; 1 load 1,292 lbs at $6 37½@6 62½; 109 Kentucky 1,281 to 1,342 lbs at $6 25@6 50; 1 load Illinois steers averaging 1,358 lbs $6 62½; Canada steers of 946 to 1,127 lbs at $5 25@5 75; 84 Ohio averaging 1,278 to

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Diaries for 1871—R. S. Davis & Co.
New Law Publications—James B. Dodge.
The Chatter Fox for 1870—S. A. Clarke & Co.
New Steamship Line—Jos. Hyde Sparks.
Address to the Nervous and Debilitated—H. T. Helmbold.
Sheriff's Sales—141 Wood street.
Business for Sale—Porter, Campbell & Co.
Dwelling for Rent—C. C. Atkinson.
Golden Wedding Rye Whisky—J. S. Finch & Co.
Overcoats—Uffing, Follansbee & Co.
Clearing Sale—Morganstern & Co.
Overcoats—A. J. Nutting.
Earner Baking Powder.
Great Fur House—Wm. Fleming & Co.
Meeting—Keystone Bank.
Mechanic Wanted—Vinnie & Yorston.
Situation Wanted—J. M., this office.
Young Man Wanted—42 Sixth street.
Boarding—162 Fourth avenue.
Boarders Wanted—71 Liberty street.
Wood Workmen Wanted—New Castle Agricultural Works.
Clearing Sale—Morganstern & Co.
Cohen and Fancy N. Y. Cheese—Jenkins & Bro.
Chain Cables—Robson, Campbell & Co.
Grated Crackers—Marvin's.
Opera House—Richard Tabrid.
Masonic Hall—Morris' Philadelphia Minstrels.
Lectures—Er. O'Leary.
Academy of Music—Fox & Denier's Troupe.
Academy of Music—Marie Seebach.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Free Lectures—Prof O. S. Fowler.
Cream Ale—Iler, Damon & Co.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Notice—Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Co.
Strangers Wanted—Thos. Faris.
Removal—Tiffany & Co. New York.
Warehouse for Rent—McElroy, Dickson & Co.
Cracker Meal—Marvin's.
Offices for Rent—Commercial Office.
Notice—People's Insurance Co. of Pittsburgh.
Notice—State Bank of Pittsburgh.
Upholsterers—E. Edmundson & Son.
Ladies' Furs—29 Sixth street.

STATE NEWS.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodruff, late Republican candidate for Governor of New York, will lecture in Washington on Wednesday evening next. His subject will be "From the Wilderness to Five Forks."

Wm. Burton, an Englishman by birth and one of the oldest citizens of Washington, died on Sunday last.

J. B. Hays, Esq., has purchased the *Beaver Valley Herald* from N. M. Wilson, and will hereafter conduct that journal.

A young fellow named Duffy got drunk in Scranton the other day, fell into a ditch and received two pistol wounds in his scalp. When he got sober he said he had made a fool of himself, and received nothing more than he deserved.

The coal dealers at the different coke works at Connellsville and along the river to the Fayette works are demanding an increase from thirty-three to forty cents per ton.

David Karskadden, of Lock Haven, fell dead on the 10th inst.

A calf, or two calves, whichever it is, was born on the farm of Alexander Chambers, in Newton township, Bucks county, about a week ago. The lower part of the calf, from the middle of the body, is two distinct calves, with perfectly formed heads, ears, feet and legs. There was but a single tail, which was left side of one head, and a corresponding black spot on the right side of the other head. From the middle of the body to the hind feet of the double calf, except that there are two short tails a few inches apart. It was dead when first seen.

A letter from Danville, dated the 14th, says: A young lady named Ann Kerst, was killed this morning at Beaver's tunnel-head switch, connecting with the L. & B. R. R. Seven empty coal cars were being let down the switch which was a grade of three feet to the hundred, when the horse attached to the carriage in which she and another young lady were riding, became frightened and backed off the road, falling down the bank eight or ten feet to and upon the track. The weight of the descending carriage crushed and crushed the lady named and the horse. Killing them instantly. The lady's companion escaped by jumping from the carriage before it went down the bank.

A new steam saw mill is being erected by the Moshanon Land and Lumber Company, at Oscoola, Clearfield county, on the site of the one recently destroyed by fire.

A movement has been recently started in Wilkesbarre for the erection of a soldiers' monument there.

A new German Reformed church is to be dedicated in Williamsport on Sunday next.

The *Quaker City* is the name of a literary two-cent weekly just started in Philadelphia.

The Erie *Dispatch* of Wednesday says: Many predictions have been made that the coal mines in the Shenango Valley would exhaust in a few years. According to some estimates the supply of marketable coal which it would pay to ship to Erie and the west would not last longer than four or five years. New discoveries were made in the Mahoning Valley, but it has been said that the Shenango veins would be so far above the Erie level that they would yield only enough to supply the furnaces in the Valley. Fearful of this some of the Shenango Valley operators have been turning their attention to the western fields and to some extent making shipments of Indiana coal, of an inferior quality, to Chicago while other seaports. It is gratifying to know, therefore, that new coal fields have been discovered in the Shenango valley. On Big Run a fine vein, four feet in thickness was laid open on Ormsby & Co.'s coal lands near Hermitage. The coal is said to be of excellent quality, fully as good as any soft coal now in market. All the indications are that the region will prove a valuable addition to the treasure of "black diamonds" which figure so largely in the commerce of our port.

A man named O'Donnell had his leg so badly crushed by a locomotive at Meadville on Tuesday that amputation was necessary.

Ex-Mayor Edwards, of Harrisburg, has taken charge of a night school in that city.

Coleman Campbell, of Coventryville, Chester county, whose leg was broken by the fall of a tree on Friday last, died on Monday from the effects of his injuries. Deceased was forty years of age, and leaves a family.

Last Saturday J. C. Boyd, aged twenty-one, of McCall's Ferry, near York, while repairing a road in a ditch was crushed to death by an embankment caving in.

Harry Jacobs, a Huntingdon boy, in attempting to climb a fence the other day, missed his footing and left his leg hanging on earth between the palings, and broken below the knee. After hanging about half an hour in that unpleasant position he was released by a lady and his injuries properly dressed.

A little daughter, aged thirteen years, of Mr. Peter Brown, residing near Blairsville, fell into the fire a few days ago and was severely burned on one side of her face and one hand. She was holding an infant in her arms when a younger sister caused her to drop the baby, and when she stooped to pick it up she fainted and fell into the fire place, with the result stated. The outcries of the infant attracted an older sister to the scene in time to rescue the little unfortunate from a horrible death. She is now recovering.

There are only two prisoners in the Indiana county jail.

The talk of establishing gas and water works at Clearfield ended in—talk.

On the 7th instant Matthew Scott, of Boggs township, Clearfield county, fell from the top of a log building which he was engaged in raising down, and sustained fatal injuries, dying two days afterwards.

Harrisburg has numerous vacant dwelling houses, for which tenants are desired.

The Bethlehem *Times* says: "We are compelled to state that we saw no less than twelve boys, ranging from twelve to sixteen years old, on our street on Saturday night in a drunken condition."

The Doylestown *Democrat* says that on last Monday, Mr. Elias Hall, sexton at the Southampton Baptist Church, and while engaged digging a grave, walked to Doylestown, eleven miles, took dinner, and walked home in the afternoon. He was but little fatigued by the journey he performed the field taking up wheat, and made a full hand.

A committee of temperance men waited on his Honor the Mayor of Philadelphia Tuesday, and memorialized him to enforce the law against the selling of liquors on Sunday. It has never been lawful in Philadelphia to traffic in intoxicating beverages on Sunday, yet law-brakers have followed their sinful trade with impunity.

A Bereaved City.

The loss of the steamer Varuna has created in the Southern States a painful excitement, only surpassed by that caused by the recent dreadful disaster in the Capitol at Richmond. In Texas particularly the sad news comes home with force. Most of the victims by the accident were residents of that State. The Galveston papers, which come to us in mourning, contain elaborate obituaries of many of the many leading citizens of that place who were lost on the ill-fated vessel. In 1856 the Nautilus was lost, and by that disaster Galveston suffered greatly; but the Varuna counted in its fatal passenger list a greater number of prominent business men. Many incidents are related. One gentleman of Galveston left behind him seven children; another was a nephew of Kossuth; another was returning home after a trip to Europe for his health; another left New York to procure the decorations of a new church in which he was interested. Indeed, it is worthy of note that almost all of those lost were prominent not only in their business relations and in the commercial improvements of the city of Galveston and the State generally, but were also leading Jews and Methodist, the Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches.

Immediately on receipt of the news a meeting of citizens was called in the hall of the Chamber of Commerce to take measures for the observance of a day of mourning. A general religious service was decided upon, and all places of business in the city agreed to close on the day selected.

It is indisputable that all American railway securities sell for less in Europe to-day, because so much of their stock has been tampered with by "watering." The fraudulent increase of Erie stock has done much to foster this feeling across the water and now it is impossible to place some American railway bonds there at any price. Now, the California Courts have a litigation involving the Central Pacific Railroad Company in a manner quite destructive to their credit. An original stockholder of the Company sues certain of the original directors, and alleges many of the directors, whom he makes defendants, having absolute control of lands, securities, and moneys of the Company, awarded to themselves contracts for construction and equipment, at rates exceeding by two hundred per cent. those obtainable in other quarters. The excess of cost which thus passed into the pockets of men occupying the position of trustees of a vast company is alleged to have been not less than seven millions. This gain, however, was a trifle compared with that which followed. Other contracts were awarded in the same manner to the same parties, which brought them—as the plaintiff avers—two hundred millions above the fair prices for the work performed.

These are enormous amounts, but the Company's books cannot be got at to correct them for no regular meeting of stockholders and report to them has taken place since 1862.

Boston enjoys over three thousand places where liquor is sold over the counter under the guise of lager beer signs, and it is not strange, therefore, that five thousand more persons were brought before the Municipal Court for criminal business this year than any previous year since the Court was established, the whole number of complaints being 29,512.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1870.	7:23 A. M.	4:23 P. M.	11:23 P. M.
Height of barometer, inches	30.23	30.11	30.06
Change since last report	.04	—.19	—.05
Thermometer	34°	44°	44°
Change in 24 hours	2°	7°	9°
Direction of wind	S. W.	S.W.	S.
Velocity of wind—miles per hour	10	7	7
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot	.492	.26	.24
Character of wind	C	B	B
Rainfall since last report in inches	0.01	0.00	0.03
State of weather	2	2	2

NOTES—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the Barometer since the last report are given; decrease being marked here, and throughout this table by the minus sign.

Character of the winds to save space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, Just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent; C, gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, light rain; 4, heavy rain; 5, snow.

JAMES H. WORY, Observer Sergeant.

SCOTT—Scott, the robber, has been seen in this vicinity.

CALL ACCEPTED.—Rev. Mr. Earp, of Pittsburgh, has accepted a call to St. Mark's (Episcopal) Church, Grand Rapids, Mich.

GOT JUSTICE.—Justice was dispensed with an uneven hand to twenty offenders, yesterday morning, at Brush's court.

FOR SALE.—J. W. Spencer has arrived at the Red Lion Hotel, with a car of heavy draft mules.

THE WORLD SOLD.—Yesterday afternoon as we learn, the *World* newspaper, together with all its effects, was sold under the Sheriffs hands for $52 50.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.—In the United States Circuit and District Courts yesterday, on motion of Colonel J. K. Kerr, George Jenks, Esq., of Clarion, was admitted and duly qualified to practice in those Courts.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—Engine No. 23 of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad jumped the track on the bridge crossing the Allegheny yesterday. Very little time was consumed in repairing it.

A HARRISBURGIAN IN TROUBLE.—Mayor Brush yesterday sent a fellow claiming to be from Harrisburg to jail for five days, for partaking of drinks in a saloon and refusing to pay for the same. He said that was the way they did things in Harrisburg.

THE FRENCH SUBSCRIPTIONS.—At the meeting of the Committee of the French War Subscription, last Wednesday, 16th inst., the proceeds of city lots were found to be $787 53, which will be kept in hands till the next meeting. Five subscription continues.

DIARIES.—Call at Messrs. J. R. Weldin & Co.'s, No. 101 Wood street, and examine the large and excellent assortment of diaries for 1870. No one who uses a diary at all, can fail to find just what will suit him in this selection.

INQUEST—Henry Spratt, an Irishman, fifty-three years of age, died of apoplexy at McKinney's Station, Connellsville Railroad on Wednesday. An inquest was held. Deceased leaves a family of grown up children.

PERSONAL.—Depot Master H. M. Butler of the Union Depot, left the city on an eastern trip yesterday. Mr. Butler's place, the very popular conductor, will perform the duties of depot master during his absence.

IMPROVEMENTS.—The Try street sewer between the Connellsville railroad and Greensburgh branches is being repaired, and the laying of the street between Greensburgh and Second avenue is begun.

NINETY DAYS.—A gentleman well known in this city who has been "spreeing" for several days, yesterday called upon the Mayor and asked to be sent to the Workhouse. His wish was complied with, ninety days being given him.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.—It has been suggested that the Directors of the Monongahela Incline Plane procure and erect the large locomotive head light originally designed for the top of that road. The suggestion is a good one, and we have no doubt the Directors will attend to the matter.

TRAIN WRECKED.—We were informed last evening that a coal train on the Pan Handle Railroad had been wrecked, during the forenoon, at Oakdale Station. Trains were somewhat delayed in consequence, though no longer than ordinary. Travel then went entirely from the track and out of the way.

A BOARDER ARRESTED.—Alderman McMasters yesterday held George McDonald for court, to answer a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Lizzie Lane. The prosecutrix alleged that defendant knocked her down because she did not wait on him soon enough at the table.

TOO FAMILIAR.—John Noonan was before Mayor Brush yesterday morning charged with disorderly conduct. It seems he was in company with a stranger on Wednesday night; got him drunk and then knocked him down, for the purpose of robbing him. Failing in this, he was arrested just after knocking the stranger down, and the charge of disorderly conduct was sent to the work house for sixty days.

HEAVY REAL ESTATE PURCHASES.—The Free hold Bank, Building and Loan Association have purchased the Kunz building, No. 68 Smithfield street, for $31,000, and will fit it up for banking purposes in the spring. They will take possession on the first of March next.

The Central Bank has purchased the building now occupied by it, in Bank block, Fifth avenue, for $60,200. The lot is 24 by 140 feet.

VALUABLE AIDS TO EDUCATION.—The elementary Writing and Drawing Tablets, for sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., No. 101 Wood street, are valuable aids to the education of children. The e tablets are in book form, and underneath each letter or figure are spaces for copying or drawing. Any surface from which writing or drawing can be easily erased and re-written many times over. The tablets are sold at the low price of thirty five cents.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

Concert Last Evening—Lecture by Rev. Dr. A. A. Willits, of Philadelphia.

The lecture season of the Mercantile Library Association was inaugurated last evening. There was a fine attendance at Library Hall, and the audience evidently highly appreciated the able lecture of Rev. Dr. Willits, of Philadelphia.

The speaker was introduced by Mr. Howard, who announced that the second lecture of the course would be delivered by Hon. Charles Sumner, on Thursday evening next.

The lecturer said that he was to speak to the audience upon sunshine, or the philosophy of a happy life. All would readily admit that the subject was a very bright and cheerful one. There might be danger in announcing so brilliant a title—he feared lest the title should prove to be the brightest thing about the lecture, or awaken undue expectations in the minds of the audience. There was a good deal of philosophy in the remark of the colored orator, who said, "Blessed are they who expect nothing, for they will not be disappointed." The speaker proposed to discuss the subject in a plain, practical way, and what he desired to entertain the audience he also desired to send them away with a resolution to do something to make the world look like a sunshiny world. We owed a great deal to physical sunshine, and how it beautified the earth. But beyond this there was a moral sunshine that was created by changing clouds and rain into light and happiness, and which had brought into being a most glorious flower in the hearts and homes of men, and enabled the possessors to be the dispensers of happiness to all who came within the circle of their beneficent influence. The sunshine of conscience was one we were always glad to see; they were always welcome, because, like the sun, they made the place brighter and happier by their countenances. The plainest faces became beautiful from pleasant dispositions, and the attractive features lost their charm when not illuminated in such a manner. As the poet said:

"It gives to beauty half its power,
The matchless charm worth all the rest—
That light beaming o'er the face,
And speaks of sunshine in the breast."

We met many persons who were not attractive in their personal appearance, but who we came to know their genial spirit they grew more beautiful every hour we knew them, and it did not matter whether their noses were Roman, Grecian or vegetable—that is to-nip. The genial spirit was the well spring of their happiness and a fountain of influence over the happiness of others, and made men say that after all the world did not go so very wrong as great-ed benefactors. What were those noisy men who challenge its admiration to those genial spirits whose step and voice were almost as noiseless as angels, and whose lives were a perpetual reminder that good will was a happifier and more much more potent in their influence than they than some of the noisy men who called themselves the reformers of society? How noble they appeared when contrasted with those morose, peevish, despondent disturbers. The old "Old you ain't" of every philosophy that went through the world blighting and withering. Indeed, the friends of the peace and the happiness of the human mind we wanted to steer wide as possible, of such a spirit and cultivate a sunshiny temp r. There was one who thought this was all a matter that the whole field of society had won were inclined to lay the fault to their natures. One of the wisest men in town was said at the end of his life, "I have learned in whatsoever situation I am to be contented," and this was the secret of his happiness. Indeed, the word happy, on account of its derivation, meant chance, and blessed was the man to whose lot it fell. Happiness was indeed derived from "happy," which signified chance, but derived also from "haedes," art, and the combined word was the deriving good out of what we came. Now this was a better definition? Was it not better to turn everything to advantage? Every properly educated mind could acquire this habit, and be unhappy because they suffered an element of misery, envy or jealousy to reign over in their hearts, and looked forever on the dark side. By so doing a proper contemplation of our misfortunes with those of others we might find consolation. Happy was he admired to this day. We should try to discover the advantages of our condition and make the most of them. Every man could be a Diogenes in summer time to seek "I'll go into the garden in summer time to seek snails and spiders, I shall be likely to find them; I'll go into the parlor in winter, I shall be quite likely to return with a rose in my button hole." If we passed through life looking for disagreeable things, we would no doubt be successful, but we would be miserable. If we looked for happiness, we would find it. Some of good housewives would vote the inventor of sapolio, who cleans and polishes a tea tin only a sceptre but a crown with it.—*New York Day Book.*

RELIEF FOR THE ASTHMATIC.—A correspondent sends us the following: "The following for asthma will afford more relief than any other remedy extant, the expense being merely nominal:

"Take of stramonium or thorn apple one ounce; dissolve half an ounce of saltpeter in enough water to thoroughly saturate it, so that it will not absorb more when dry; then trashed for breath, burn a small quantity upon a plate, inhaling the smoke. Immediate relief, in nearly all cases, will follow, although *not a cure*. Any asthmatic who will try it will bless you for bringing it to their attention."

EXCEPTIONS FILED.—In the Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday morning Hon. John E. Parke, of Allegheny, filed exceptions to the report of the viewers appointed to assess the benefits and damages arising out of the opening of Fifth avenue from Wood to Grant, in which his property had been allowed only $1 20 damages, while benedits to the amount of $5,000 had been assessed. An order was made to be the Court directing the Clerks of the Allegheny Councils to transmit certain of the papers and proceedings in the case to the Court.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The Opera House was perfectly jammed when the people last night to see Mr. Edwin Booth as Richelieu, the "cowl backed tyrant." His personation of this difficult character ranks in excellence with his *Hamlet*, *Richelieu* and *Iago*. He leaves behind him some popular ideas regarding the character, and introduces many that are novel, the whole combining to form a most artistic performance. The part of *Queen Mary* rendered most acceptably by Mrs. Ettie Henderson. The *Richmond* of Mr. Gotthaid was in very point thoroughly natural, during the remainder of the characters were allotted to capable hands.

To-night Mr. Booth will produce for his benefit Bulwer's excellent play of "Richelieu," in the title *role* of which he has no superior. On the *mutinee to-morrow* "Othello" will be given, and at night "Richard III."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Seebach, the German queen of tragedy, appears for the first time before a Pittsburgh audience at the Academy of Music this evening, in Schiller's great play of Mary Stuart. It is said by those who have seen and heard her in this character that she is without an equal. Her reception in this city, where so many of her countrymen abide, will no doubt be a brilliant one.

VARIETIES THEATER.—The habitues of this popular resort are being treated nightly to the finest kind of programmes, embracing comic and sentimental singing, clog and fancy dancing, sensational gymnastic feats, negro comedy—in fact the whole field of variety business. Manager Aims gives a matinee every Saturday, and it is well worth attending while the bill for to-morrow night will be immense.

FEMALE MINSTRELS.—The Female Minstrels closed their highly successful season of five nights at Masonic Hall last evening, to crowded houses. They are a fine entertainment, and are destined to meet with success wherever the whole manager, Mr. Rufus Somerby, may take them.

MORRIS BROS.' MINSTRELS.—As previously announced, this most efficient company of artists commences a two nights' engagement at colored bretnren will commence a short season at Masonic Hall on Monday evening next. This is one of the oldest troupes in the country, and has always borne a first-class reputation, their popularity being increased by time. The Morris brothers, Lon, Billy and Charlie, are a host in themselves, and they are backed by such people as Bernardo, Alvord, Scott, Prescott, Hartley and Murray. We predict for them a successful season.

THREE BLIND MICE.—Among the many attractions to be offered at our places of amusement next week, is the comic pantomime of the "Three Blind Mice," to be performed at the Academy of Music by the Fox & Denier troupe. These artists are well known in Cleveland, and the *Herald* of that city says; "The 'Three Blind Mice' have an unlimited sway at the Academy. Their loss of sight and the vindictiveness of the farmer's wife, who pursued them with a carving knife, and bereft them of one of their senses, imparted a pathos that, according to the animal creation, excites the sympathy of all; but no one has to rely upon a very vivid imagination to see where and when the 'blind mice' appear. However, this matter has little to do with the pantomime. Tony Denier as that 'cheeky Fox, with Mr. Malfin an i Mlle Linda De Rhons, take care that the house is filly filled. The audience last evening was uproarious in applause, and encored no less than about as large as the continued laughter that greeted each succeeding scene was the strongest evidence of satisfaction."

ST. BRIDGET'S FAIR.—It gives us pleasure to record the fact that Father Treacy's efforts for the success of the fair at St. Bridget's church are being crowned with most abundant fruits. The fair is held for a worthy object, and deserves all the patronage it receives, and more.

THE BRIDGE COMPROMISE.

What It Was and Was Not—An Authoritative Statement.

The following statement, made by gentlemen of the highest standing in this city, will show what the agents of the bridge company agreed to, and will exhibit the character of their faith with the public in building such a structure as they are now forcing, by work night and day, to forestall any proceedings to save the navigation:

"PITTSBURGH, November 4, 1870.

"We, the undersigned, hereby certify that we were a committee representing the river interests at Washington, during the session of Congress in 1868, and that our business there was to urge upon Congress the necessity for the passage of a general law for the bridging of the Ohio river, in such manner as to leave the navigation of the river safe and unobstructed. We also certify that all bridges should have a main span over the channel of five hundred feet in length, and a height of forty feet above extreme high water.

"At that time we were aware of the fact that two bridges, one at Bellaire and one at Parkersburg, were then under construction, and that these bridges were to have main spans of only 300 feet (since made 320 feet), and their elevations of ninety feet above low water. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company had representatives advocating their bridges.

"We met the late Judge Headington of Cincinnati, who was there representing the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge Company, and he proposed to us, on behalf of that company, that he would agree to make that bridge 400 feet span, and as high over the channel as the Cincinnati Suspension Bridge, and that if we would assent to this we should have his influence and the influence of his company to aid us in having a general law passed to this effect. We were too anxious to secure the influence of members of Congress as far as we could control in favor of the passage of this law. Upon Judge Headington's repeated and solemn assurances, we called upon General J. K. Moorhead, who was then representing the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge Company, and he proposed to us, on behalf of that company, that he would agree to make that bridge 400 feet span, and as high over the channel as the Cincinnati Suspension Bridge, and that if we would assent to this we should have his influence and the influence of his company to aid us in having a general law passed to this effect. We were too anxious to secure the influence of such members of Congress as we could control in favor of the passage of this law. Upon Judge Headington's repeated and solemn assurances, we called upon General J. K. Moorhead, who was there